مُعَادَهُ أَمْكِمُ اللهِ عِلْالْهُ الْأَنْ الْمَالَى الْمُنَارِةِ بِعِ الْسَمَاوِلِي وَالْاَلْحِيْ وَالْمُولِي وَالْمُولِي وَالْمُولِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُولِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلُولِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَلِمُ لِلْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلِلْكُولِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَالْمُلْكِي وَ

FROM TWO ARABIC MANUSCRIPTS: 1, a 15th Century book of Islamic devotions; 2, a modern Algerian Koran. The former (the smaller leaf) is a splendid example of the style of calligraphy known as Moghrebi, a picturesque script that has been employed for centuries in Algeria, Morocco, and throughout North Africa generally, with the exception of Egypt. Such manuscripts are nearly always decorated, or at least rubricated, and possess a barbaric beauty that gives Moghrebi a unique position among the many styles of Arabic writing. It is less popular with scholars than with artists, however, as it is difficult to decipher. (The Koran leaf (the larger), also written in Moghrebi, is interesting because of its crude characters and its primitive decorations. The paper in both examples is of European manufacture. Although the Moors introduced paper into Europe, the art so flourished there that the trade was soon reversed, with European papers finding their way into Muslim lands. (Arabic is a Semitic language, derived from the Aramean alphabet, and is written from right to left. Its gradual evolution, as a philologist puts it, 'into a curious 'short hand' with its many ambiguous abbreviations of the historic letters, is one of the most remarkable transformations known in the history of calligraphy''. And no less remarkable, we may add, was the swift spread of this once insignificant dialect, unaided by the printing press, to a commanding position among the languages of the world.

الح الاعمال و فيعلنا م الأم رَّجُفُ والرُّلُوال بَاعِدُ العِرَاهُ والعَ بانورانتورفراالا ومنفوالة لما في الما و والمالعنية بلا منال لفا و الماموالعلم الفاموالددلال به مَكانُ ولا بُسْتُم عَلِيْهِ وَمَارُ اسْكُ بالتنسى كلفا وبأعظ أنما النا واسر وهاعنه لم منوله وأحز عندا فوالله وأشوعا الفزو المكورالجلرالاعل الكبرالاكر العكر الاعظم الددي ونوض عمال بهونش

الرجعم